

NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT, 26 – 27 MARCH 2012, SEOUL SINGAPORE NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

Singapore is committed to international non-proliferation efforts and takes a serious view of our obligations to prevent the illicit trafficking of WMD, their means of delivery and related materials. Singapore has implemented a robust export controls system since 2003 and contributes actively through various multilateral initiatives and forums on non-proliferation. Since the inaugural Nuclear Security Summit in 2010, Singapore has taken the following actions:

Support the objectives of international nuclear security instruments

Singapore is in the process of amending its domestic legislation, which will enable Singapore to fully implement the provisions of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM) and its 2005 Amendment. Singapore will accede to the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment once the necessary legislative framework has been put in place.

Fully implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540(2004)

The measures Singapore has taken to implement UNSCR 1540 are detailed in Singapore's report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540, S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8 and S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8/Add.1. In addition, Singapore has recently contributed to the following activities in furtherance of the objectives of UNSCR 1540:

- (i) Singapore made a presentation at the Regional Workshop on the Implementation of UNSCR 1540(2004) in Hanoi from 28 September to 1 October 2010;
- (ii) Singapore co-hosted with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) the first "Advanced Training Course for Personnel from National Authorities in Asia" from 1 to 4 June 2010 in Singapore. The training course focused on Article VI declarations, and issues relating to the conduct of inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);
- (iii) Singapore participated and made a presentation at the Global Transshipment Seminar from 7 to 9 March 2011 in Dubai. Singapore's presentation was in the industry cooperation breakout session, on the topic of "Lessons Learned/Examples of Successful Industry Partnership with Enforcement Authorities";
- (iv) Singapore co-hosted with the US and the EU, the "12th International Export Control Conference" from 24 to 26 May 2011 in Singapore. The theme of the conference was "Building a Network of Nonproliferators". Approximately 300 officials from 76 states and administrative regions gathered together to build international relationships and examine ongoing efforts to improve trade regulation;
- (v) Singapore participated in the EXBS Customs Border Enforcement Conference in Taipei from 12 to 13 July 2011 and made a presentation on "Challenges for

Front Line Officers/Inspectors”;

- (vi) Singapore hosted the 9th Regional Meeting for National Authorities of States Parties to the CWC in Asia from 18 to 20 October 2011;
- (vii) Singapore contributed two specialists as resource persons for the OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security held in the Hague from 12 to 13 November 2011;
- (viii) Singapore co-hosted with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) the second “Regional Training Course on Emergency Response to Chemical Incidents for Asian State Parties” from 14 to 17 November 2011 in Singapore. The course was related to capacity building for national and regional emergency response within the framework of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- (ix) Singapore made presentations at the 18th and 19th Annual Asian Export Control Seminars held in February 2011 and 2012 respectively in Tokyo. The topics of the presentations were domestic industry outreach and international cooperation;

Supporting the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Singapore is currently a member of the IAEA Board of Governors (term September 2010 to September 2012). Singapore hosted two IAEA regional outreach seminars on Safeguards from 21 to 24 March 2011. The seminars were (i) IAEA Interregional Seminar on the Agency’s Safeguards System for States in Southeast and South Asia with Limited Nuclear Material and Activities; and (ii) IAEA Regional Seminar on the Agency’s Safeguards System for States in Southeast Asia with Significant Nuclear Activities.

Supporting multilateral initiatives to promote nuclear security

Singapore subscribed to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on 11 May 2010, and the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC) on 17 August 2011.

Singapore co-hosted and co-chaired with China and the US the second and third ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meetings on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament from 5-7 July 2010 in Singapore and 23-25 February 2011 in Las Vegas respectively.

Preventing Illicit Nuclear Trafficking

Singapore joined the IAEA’s Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) on 1 March 2012.

Enhancing Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics

Singapore co-hosted with the EU and US a Workshop on Nuclear Forensics Awareness and Development of a National Response Plan from 13 to 15 September 2011 in Singapore. It was attended by participants from the ASEAN region, the EU and the US.

As part of Singapore's efforts to build up our nuclear forensics capability, we intend to set up a nuclear forensics laboratory in Singapore by 2013. The laboratory, on completion,

will be able to identify the type of radiation from radioactive materials, and the radionuclides present in the materials.

In line with a Nuclear Forensics Plan for the NSS 2012, the Netherlands has created an interactive website to enhance international cooperation in the field of nuclear forensics. Singapore is currently considering whether to participate in this project.

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